

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THIRIPINAE FROM BULBS
(Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

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For the following new genus of Thripinae I have chosen a name indicating that the species upon which it is based lives on bulbs. Its affinities are with certain genera discussed below, several of which are known to live in turf.

Bolbothrips, new genus

(Βολδος, a bulb)

Head, viewed dorsally, rounded in front, medially extending cephalad of eyes and overhanging bases of antennae; face below this distinctly, though briefly, produced in front of eyes; median ocellus well back of a line tangent to the front margins of eyes; antenna 7-segmented, with V distinctly narrowed to apex and VI to base, thus not forming a compact mass; segment III longer than IV; trichomes on III and IV U-shaped; antennae of the two sexes similar; maxillary palpi with 3 segments; prothoracic anterior angular, marginal, and midlateral setae not well developed; fore and hind veins of anterior wing setose their entire length; setae on anterior margin of forewing distinctly stronger than the hairs; ovipositor normally developed.

Type, *Bolbothrips aztecus*, new species.

The following genera are all stated to have the head produced in front of the eyes and to have 7-segmented antennae. Of those with only a few setae distad on the fore vein of the anterior wing, *Stenothrips* has the maxillary palpi 2-segmented; *Fulmekiola* has each abdominal tergum margined with a comb of coarse sawlike teeth; *Euchaetothrips* has long prothoracic midlateral setae; *Baliothrips* has antennal segment V not narrowed apically and forming with VI and VII a compact mass, and maxillary palpi with 2 segments; *Bolacothrips* has the trichomes on antennae III and IV simple; and *Sphaeropothrips* has antenna V not narrowed at apex, eyes strongly protruding, and the maxillary palpi apparently 2-segmented. Of those genera in which the anterior vein is completely (or almost) setose, *Bolacidothrips* has the trichomes on III and IV simple and the maxillary palpi with 2 segments; *Plesiothrips* has the ovipositor rudimentary, the vertex not overhanging, the anterior ocellus anterior to a line tangent to the anterior margins of the eyes, antennal segment III distinctly shorter than IV, and a great antigeny in the antennae of the sexes.

The genus *Stenchaetothrips*, described from specimens lacking the antennae, has well-developed anterior marginal and angular prothoracic setae and the setae on the fore vein of the anterior wing distally are said to be "sparing," indicating that the vein is not completely setose.

Bolbothrips aztecus, new species

Female holotype (macropterous).—Length 1.3 mm. Dark brown, including antennae, legs, and body setae, with antenna II light at apex, especially mesally, pedicel of III, except a narrow brown apical band and extreme base of segment, almost white, pedicel of IV light brown, of V only slightly lighter than rest of segment; forewing dark brown with the base only very slightly brownish, somewhat darker along anterior margin, especially at base, anal lobe distinctly darker, fading in color to apex; hind wing almost hyaline, with a dark median longitudinal stripe; fore tibia distinctly lighter apically, its tarsus light brown; all femora slightly lighter at apices; mid- and hind tarsi brown, lighter in color than the tibiae (in the single paratype, which is lighter in color and somewhat teneral, as is shown by the extreme amount of internal red pigment in the head and thorax, the lighter-colored parts of the legs are still lighter than described above).

Head wider than long, with cheeks straight, almost parallel, eyes hardly protruding, behind eyes with rather widely separated transverse anastomosing lines; frontal costa widely, shallowly emarginate; ocellar crescents dark red, almost obscured by dark color of head; posterior ocelli 15 μ in diameter, 40 μ apart; median ocellus 11 μ in diameter, 28 μ from lateral ocelli; interocellar setae about on lines connecting the centers of median ocellus and the lateral ones, much nearer the latter, 32 μ apart, 39 μ long; basal part of pedicel of antenna III swollen and subangulate near apex, separated from apical portion by an apparently nonsclerotized band, the apical portion indistinctly separated from main portion of the segment; trichomes of segments III and IV moderately long; segment VI not pedicellate, sense cone on its inner side about attaining apex of segment; mouth cone moderate in length, rounded at apex.

Thorax dorsally showing no sculpture except at rear of pronotum, where there are a few transverse lines of which the anterior one is more distinct; anterior angular setae about 18 μ long, the anterior marginals minute; posterior margin of pronotum with about 4–5 pairs of small setae between the posterior angulars; median pair of setae on metascutum remote from base (in one specimen 25 and 23 μ , in the other 18 and 30 μ); legs short, rather stout, hind tibia 176 μ long; fore vein in forewing with 3 (plus 1 minute) hyaline setae in the subhyaline band at base of wing, followed by a continuous row of 14–15 setae, the outer one more separated than the others, the basal one of the series just within the subhyaline area and only slightly brownish; hind vein with 14–15 setae.

Abdomen normal, with a few transverse anastomosing lines just behind the slightly better defined antecostal line; comb on tergum VIII complete, of sparse, fine setae with broad bases; tergum X above split open almost to base; venter with no accessory setae.

Measurements (in microns): Head, median length 152, width across eyes 176, width at base 172; pronotum, median length 164, greatest width 236; pterothorax, median length 260, width 312; ovipositor 260; setae, on tergum of IX, inner 128, lateral 176, ventrolateral 180, on X, inner 180, outer 160.

Antennae	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Length	22	38	60	51	38	49	26
Width	32	30	24	24	20	20	8

Male allotype (brachypterous).—Length (partly distended) 1.27 mm. Very similar to the female, but production of face in front of eyes (from eye to base of antenna outwardly $8\ \mu$) slightly longer, the prothoracic anterior angular setae $28\ \mu$, the posterior angulars, inner 48, outer $44\ \mu$; sternal sensory areas on sterna III–VII transverse, that on IV, $17\ \mu$ long and $50\ \mu$ in transverse diameter.

Antennae (in microns).....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Length.....	20	36	48	38	28	44	22

Type locality.—Banderilla, V. C., Mexico.

Host.—On bulbs of *Tigridia pavonia*.

Type Catalog No. 57232, United States National Museum.

Described from two females and one male, taken May 5, 1944, by plant quarantine inspectors at Laredo, Tex.

A NEW NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF LITHOCHARIS (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)

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At least two species of *Lithocharis* Boisd. and Lac. in collections are going under the name of *ochraceus* (Grav.). Both are very similar in size and appearance, they have about the same range in distribution in the eastern United States, and they are commonly taken in piles of dead grass and at light.

Lithocharis ardenus, new species

In Casey's revision of the American Paederini (Trans. Ac. Sci. St. Louis, XV, p. 17–248, 1905), males of this species key out to *ochraceus* (Grav.) by the presence of a comb of black spines on the posterior margin of the seventh¹ abdominal sternite. It differs in lacking the dense brush of hairs (Fig. 6) on each side of the emargination in the eighth sternite, and by other details especially in the genitalia.

Male.—Length 3 to 4 mm. Color and general features apparently identical to *ochraceus*. Seventh sternite (Fig. 4A) with a comb of 20 to 24 black spines occupying approximately the median one-third of hind margin; each spine three to four times longer than wide, and of nearly equal length and width. Eighth sternite (Fig. 3), with a wide and deep emargination equal to about one-third its length, and with posterior angles subacute; bottom of emargination with about four long setae. Genitalia as in Figs. 2A and 2B. Basal swelling large and bulbous and with the median lobe and a pair of short lateral

¹ Used in its true morphological sense. This is the "fifth ventral" of Casey's revision.